IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend paragraph [0004] as follows:

[0004] In this context, a number of requirements for the fulfillment of various functionalities are placed on an imaging optical system in such a device for imaging a printing form, whether in a printing form imaging unit or in a printing unit. First of all, a part of the imaging optics is intended for globally projecting the number of light sources to image spots with as few imaging defects as possible. ~~In the context of description, this part is referred to~~ This part for projecting a plurality of light sources together to image spots is herein defined as "macro-optics" or "macro-optical system". Secondly, further parts of the imaging optics or parts of the macro-optics itself can fulfill additional functionalities, such as a possibility of adjusting the focus position.

Please amend paragraph [0030] as follows:

[0030] The advance in direction of translation 86 and the rotation in direction of rotation 80 are preferably coordinated in such a manner that printing form 12 is traversed in a non-redundant manner, but in such a way that it is possible to place dense printing dots. In order to pass a number of imaging beams 76 (independently of whether they are arranged on one or on several imaging devices) in a non-redundant manner over the locations of a two-dimensional surface of a printing form 12 on which printing dots are to be placed by image spots 16, it is required to observe certain advance rules for the passage of positions (locations) that are imaged in a preceding step with respect to positions (locations) that are imaged in a subsequent step. These advance rules must be strictly complied with, especially if in an imaging step, n imaging beams 76 place n printing dots at positions (locations) which are not dense on printing form 12, i.e., whose distance is not the minimum printing dot spacing p (typically 10 micrometers). When looking at an azimuth angle of the printing form, then dense imaging can be achieved if printing dots are placed between already imaged printing dots in a subsequent imaging step. This procedure is also known by the term "interleaving method" (interleaving). An interleaving method for imaging a printing form is characterized, for example, ~~in German Patent Application No. DE 100 31 915 A1 or~~ in U.S. Patent ~~Application~~ Publication No. US2002/0005890A1,

the ~~disclosures~~ disclosure of which ~~are~~ is incorporated herein by reference. For a given minimum printing dot spacing p, for a row of n imaging channels on an unfolding line which are equally spaced and whose neighboring image spots on the printing form have a distance a which is a multiple of minimum printing dot spacing p, a non-redundant advance by a distance (np) in the direction of the unfolding line is ensured when n and (a/p) are relatively prime. The observance of an interleave advance rule results in interleaved helical paths 84 of the image spots. Along the unfolding line of an azimuth angle, image spots 16 are placed on helical paths 84 between image spots 16 of other helical paths 84, which were already placed at a previous point in time. In a printing unit 88 according to the present invention, a printing form 12 is imaged using imaging device 10 according to the present invention, preferably in an interleaving method, in particular in the interleaving method described in ~~German Patent Application No. DE 100 31 915 A1~~ U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0005890 A1.